

The New Era.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND AGRICULTURE.

VOL. IV.

NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1855.

NO. 13.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THOMAS PYNE, M. D.,
Licentiate of the College of Physicians,
Fellow of the University of Göttingen,
Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland,
Licentiate Accoucher of the Lying in Hospital of
Dublin, Ireland.
Licensed to practice Midwifery, Surgery and Medi-
cine in Canada East and Canada West.
Licensed "to practice as a General Medical Practi-
tioner in all Her Majesty's Dominions and Colon-
ies wherever situated."
Will be found (unless when absent on professional
business).

At his Residence, Garbutt Hill,
NEWMARKET.
Newmarket, C. W., October 31st, 1854. 4-39

DR. BURNIE,
One Door South of E. O. Lloyd's Druggist,
HOLLAND LANDING.
Holland Landing, Dec. 1st, 1854. 43y1

JOHN McNAB,
Barrister and Attorney,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
[6m25] Church Street, Toronto.

Charles Sibbald,
LAND INSURANCE, AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Broker and Commission Merchant,
Of Grain Lumber, and Produce,
NEWMARKET.

REFERENCES:—The Hon. Sir J. B. Rob-
inson, Bart., Chief Justice, John Arnold, Esq.,
F. H. Howard, Esq., Toronto; Wm. R. Esq.,
Newmarket.
NEWMARKET, May 17, 1854. 15-1f

T. BOTSFORD,
Saddler, Harness and
TRUNK MAKER,
One door South of the N. American Hotel, Main St.,
NEWMARKET.

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1854. 43y1

SETH ASHTON,
General Auctioneer
For Whitchurch and Adjoining Townships.

PARTIES desiring to secure his services can
make application either personally or by letter,
(post-paid) to the New Era Office, Newmarket,
Newmarket, May 4, 1854. 6m13

R. MOORE,
SOLICITOR, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c.,
OFFICE—IN THE NEW COURT HOUSE, NEXT TO THE
COUNTY COUNCIL OFFICE,
TORONTO.
Toronto, Feb. 17, 1854.

R. C. McMULLEN,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer, House,
Land, General Commission, Division Court
Agent, Auctioneer, Broker &c., Secretary and
Treasurer to the Home District Building Society.
Commissioner and Auctioneer.
Church-st., Toronto, July 5, 1853. 1y23

JOHN R. JONES,
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in
CHANCERY, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c., &c.
Office in Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge
and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. 23 1y

Messrs. FORD & GROVER,
ELECTRIC PHYSICIANS,
NEWMARKET.

KEEP constantly on hand a variety of Medicines,
of their own compound, adapted to the various
diseases incident to the changeable climate in which
we live. Also, the

Celebrated American Oil,
For the cure of Rheumatism, Cancerous Tumors,
Old Sores, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum,
Cuts, Burns, Bruises, &c., together with a general
assortment of approved Patent Medicines. Prompt
attention to all who may favor us with a call.

ADVICE AT THE OFFICE GRATIS.
Newmarket, April 7th, 1854. 4-9

Newmarket Iron Foundry.

JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for
past favors, and to intimate that he is pre-
pared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES,
MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles
usually required in his line of business.
A number of SUGAR KETTLES,
STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale.
Newmarket, February 10th 1854. 11-1

J. SAXTON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.

ALL kinds of Watches and Clocks Re-
paired to order, and Warranted.
WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the
Business.
Newmarket, September 3, 1853. 11-32

MANSION HOUSE,
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.

THOMAS MOSIER.

GOOD Hides and Stabling, and first-rate accom-
modation.
Newmarket, Feb. 9, 1855. 4-1

SAMUEL MACHELL,
Licensed Auctioneer,
FOR KING AND WHITCHURCH,
AUBURN—MACHELL'S CORNERS.
11-4

POETRY.

Written for the New Era.
A Song
FOR THE HONOR OF BRITAIN.

Oh! happy mother of our laws,
And mother of our constitution;
To give thee honor and applause,
This day is our resolution.
It is no honor to thy name
To set in dark confusion;
For one to make another vain,
By framing institution.
Oh! may the throne of Britain stand;
By deeds of beneficence;
A blessing be to every land,
By every new invention.

And we this day as subjects Low,
Bellow thy royal sceptre;
This to show we keep our vow,
We see there's nothing better.

And that allegiance is our theme—
To praise thee we aspire;
But half our rulers seem to dream—
Nor act as we desire.

DAVID WILKINSON.

COLONIAL.

Legislative Assembly.

Ecclesiastical Corporations.

Debate on the Bill to incorporate St. Mi-
chael's College, Toronto.

Mr. Bowes moved the House into com-
mittee on the bill to incorporate St. Michael's
College, Toronto.

Mr. Mackenzie.—You should not take
advantage of Mr. Bowes's absence to go on
with this bill.

The House having gone into committee.

Mr. Bowes stated that the principle of the
bill had been affirmed by the House in the
early part of the session, by passing the Mas-
son College act, to which the private bills com-
mittee had assimilated this one by reducing
the amount of real estate to be held, to what
would yield £1000 instead of £2000 of annual
revenue.

Hon. Mr. Cameron said that since this
had passed the private bill committee had
adopted a rule which had been followed during
this part of the session, and which was intend-
ed to be followed for the future. The rule
was that to institutions incorporating for the
purpose of education, &c., no power should
be given to hold real estate beyond ground
and buildings necessary for the actual use of
the incorporation. The rule would not pre-
vent them from investing their funds in
mortgages on property, but it would prevent
them from being the landlords of any prop-
erty, from holding it in fee simple, except what
they required for the use of the Corporation.
He would suggest that this bill be altered ac-
cordingly.

Mr. Bowes could not consent to this, as
his bill had passed the Private Bills Committee
before the rule referred to was adopted. Con-
sidering that the College was situated in a
diocese containing 600,000 inhabitants, he did
not think it would have been too much had
they been allowed to hold property yielding
£2,000 a year, but as Masson College had
been deducted to £1,000, he had agreed that
the same deduction should be made in this case.
He could not consent however, to the change
proposed by his honorable colleague.

Sol. Gen. Smith considered it a very salu-
tary rule which had been adopted by the
Private Bills Committee. (Hear, hear.) He
was opposed to those colleges holding any
property whatever except for the legitimate
purposes of the corporation. Otherwise large
tracts of land would get into the hands of
religious bodies, so as to retard the general
progress, of which they need seek for no better
illustration than they had in this city of Que-
bec. (Hear, hear.) The remark of Mr.
Bowes that the bill had passed the Private
Bills Committee, before that regulation was
adopted, was possessed of no force, for the
House ought to deal with the bill on its own
merits, as it was now before them. (Hear, hear.)

Honorable Mr. Cartier said he must take
exception to the principle of the rule adopted
by the Committee on Private Bills, and also
to the argument of the Solicitor General, who
he considered, was in error in stating that the
present system had procured abuses in the
city of Quebec. He (Mr. C.) was in favor
of allowing the member for Toronto to restore
the amount to £2,000 as it originally stood
in the bill.

Mr. Bowes.—I only want the bill to pass as
it came from the hands of the Private Bills
Committee.

Mr. Cartier said that, at all events, he
could not see any objection to allowing the col-
lege to hold real estate to the amount of £1-
000 annually, beyond what they require for
actual use and occupation. He could not see
any harm that would arise from allowing cor-
porations, religious or otherwise, to hold a cer-
tain limited amount of real estate. Lower
Canada would not submit to such a rule as
that referred to by the learned member for
Toronto, (Mr. Cameron) because in Lower
Canada they would not see any objection to
such corporation holding a certain amount of
real estate. If people bequeathed money to
such corporations, it might be squandered away,
and they required security that it would con-
tinue to be applied to the purposes for which
it had been bequeathed, by its being invested
in real estate.

Sir Allan McNab could not see the objec-
tion to this bill. A great many acts of incor-
poration of the same kind had already passed
this House, and he saw no reason why this
bill should not pass also.

Honorable Mr. Cameron.—No one ob-

jects to the passing of the bill, and the ques-
tion simply is whether the real property they
shall be allowed to hold shall be reduced to
what they require for actual occupation or not.
Sir Allan McNab.—That is a question for
the consideration of the House, but, knowing
how many of the Roman Catholic persuasion
there are in Toronto, I do not think £1,000
a year at all a large sum.

Solicitor General Smith said it was not
the amount that was in question. (Hear,
hear.) Let them invest their funds in Provin-
cial Securities.

Dr. Clarke thought it would be very unfair
to compel them to invest in Provincial Securi-
ties. If he was to leave property to such an
institution, he would feel it would be much
safer invested in land than in debentures.

Mr. Cameron.—We do not wish to com-
pel them to invest in Provincial Securities.—
They may invest in mortgages or real estate,
or any other security they choose, pro-
vided they hold no real estate in fee simple, ex-
cept their own grounds and buildings, so as to
have any claims over tenants.

Hon. Mr. Cauchon was astonished to hear
the hon. member (Mr. Cameron) insisted on
that principle because all along he had been
on the other side of the question when such
matters were under discussion. He (Mr.
Cauchon) believed there was no harm at all in
the present system, but that on the contrary
it would evidence a very bad state of feelings
if the rule adopted by the Private Bills Com-
mittee were sustained by the House. This
was a new country, and although few people
could give money, many might give 100 acres
of land, comparatively worthless at the time,
but which in a few years might acquire an im-
mense value; and from this system they had
seen no harm arise but the reverse. The col-
lege of Quebec educate forty-four children,
giving them board and education for nothing
and the highest amount charged for education
in any college in the country was £17 10s. a
year. And how were they enabled to furnish
education in this way, but the people perhaps
hundreds of years ago gave them property of
little value then, but of great value now. He
was astonished to hear the Solicitor General
for Upper Canada expressed such opinions as
he had done to-night, when there was not a
single instance in which he could show that the
country had suffered by the present system.

Sir Allan McNab.—And he has done the
same thing himself this session in the case of
the College Masson.

Mr. Chisholm said he would tell the Com-
missioner of Crown Lands (Mr. Cauchon)
what injury was produced by the system.—
For a country like this the relations of land-
lord and tenant were altogether unsuitable.—
The landlord wanted to draw as much rent as
possible out of the soil, and between them the
progress of the country would be retarded.—
They had asked the House to take away the
fetters of the Seigneurial Tenure, but under this
system they sought to establish a tenure far
more injurious. (Hear, hear.) The feeling
in Upper Canada was decidedly against retain-
ing money in this way in land, and one great
cry against the Clergy Reserves was, that
they were leased and prevented from being
improved in the same way as the rest of the
country.

Mr. Cauchon denied that the leasing system
existed in Lower Canada.

Mr. Langton had listened with much plea-
sure to the principles enunciated by the hon.
and learned member for Toronto (Mr. Cam-
eron) and the Solicitor General West.—
(Hear, hear.) It marked a decided progress
in public opinion (Hear, hear.) He hoped the
House would bear out the Private Bills
Committee in the very excellent rule they
had agreed upon.

Sol. Gen. Smith, after consultation with
his colleagues, rose to make a recantation of
of the liberal sentiments he had uttered in the
previous part of the debate. He said:
Mr. Chairman, when I first addressed the
committee, I was under the impression that the
College Masson was only allowed to hold real
estate to the annual amount of £200. I find
that I was mistaken, that I was thinking of
the Huntington Academy, and that the College
Masson was allowed to hold £1000. The present
bill, therefore, is exactly in accordance
with that of the Masson college, and it
would be an act of injustice, having passed the
one bill, not to allow the same provisions in
the other. (Cries of oh! oh! from the oppo-
sition, and hear! hear! from Attorney Gen-
eral Macdonald.) It would look like a breach
of faith if that is not allowed. Therefore, so
far from offering any oppositions, considering
that during the present session we have passed
another exactly the same he would support it.

Mr. Chisholm said the Solicitor-General
forgot that the College Masson was incorpo-
rated among the people accustomed to those
things, but this was the first attempt to estab-
lish anything of the sort in Upper Canada.—
(Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hartman hoped that the hon. gentle-
man from Lower Canada would not attempt
to force on Upper Canada a system to which
they must be satisfied the people of Upper
Canada were strongly opposed. The Private
Bills Committee would allow those corporations
to hold whatever lands were necessary for ac-
tual occupation and use, and surely that was
sufficient. But the present bill authorized the
College to hold real property, yielding an an-
nual revenue of £1000 over and above that.

Mr. Mackenzie.—When John Quincy Ad-
ams, President of the United States, visited
Quebec he was awaited upon by the Roman
Catholic Archbishop and priests. He told
them the north and south must eventually sepa-
rate—that the north must then have Upper
Canada, and of course Lower Canada would
go along with it. And then, said he, all your
conventional and nursery property, with which
you block up the town, will be turned into
fine squares and streets. This language made
a strong impression at the time on the Bishop
and his clergy: and why should they go on,

not only perpetuating the same system, but
even extending it to Upper Canada? (Hear,
hear.) There was nothing they could do that
could more tend to make the people of Upper
Canada give up the idea of British connexion,
and throw them into the hands of the States;
than the enacting of such things down their
throats. They did not want Corporations Sole,
such as was raised by this bill, which provided
that the Roman Catholic Bishop, himself ap-
pointed by the Pope should appoint successors to
the Superior and Professors of the College.
The Bishop was everything in the matter. A
re-action was sure to come, as had been the
case in the United States—of which there
was sufficient evidence in the Know-Nothing
excitement. Within the last ten days, the
Legislature of New York, in view of the arbi-
trary proceedings of Archbishop Hughes at
Buffalo, had passed a bill declaring that no
longer should any ecclesiastical corporations
Sole be allowed. He warned Lower Cana-
dian gentlemen to beware of raising such a
feeling of re-action; for, once aroused, it might
go too far, as appears to be the case in the
recent proceedings of the Massachusetts Leg-
islature, in regard to the inspection of a Ro-
man Catholic school. He was willing to give
the Roman Catholics of Lower Canada every
thing that was reasonable; but the invasions
which had been made on the equal rights of
the people of Upper Canada, since their con-
nection with Lower Canada, were many and
had been deeply felt. The action of this
House on the commutation clause of the
Clergy Reserve Act, was an example of this.
(Hear, hear.) Throughout this debate, he
had been anxious to know which way the Post-
master-General was to go; but he could not
hear him say a word about it. He was a re-
markable quiet gentleman to-night. [Laugh-
ter.]

Mr. Spence made no response to the ap-
peal of Mr. Mackenzie that he should express
his sentiments, but continued taciturn.

Solicitor General Ross wished to know, af-
ter the solemn decision of this House repeated-
ly given, on what principle the Private Bills
Committee had dared to dedicate to this House
the course they desired to pursue in these matters.

Mr. Turcotte denied that this Bill in-
troduced a new principle into Upper Canada.
The charter of Victoria College allowed them
to hold real estate yielding an annual revenue
of £2,000, over and above what they required
for use and occupation. And the same, he be-
lieved, was true of other institutions. Was
there any institution of the kind in Upper
Canada, he begged to ask, that did not derive
an annual revenue from lands?

Mr. Hartman.—Knox's College.

Mr. Spence.—Is that chartered? It is a
mere school.

Mr. Hartman, alluding to the remark of
the Solicitor General East, said that the Pri-
vate Bills Committee were not reduced to the
necessity of taking instructions as to how they
should perform their duty, from that gentle-
man. He was not till now aware that the
Victoria College was permitted to hold lands
beyond what they required for actual occu-
pation, but he could tell the House, that that
College had not availed itself of that permis-
sion, and in point of fact, held no property,
except what was occupied by the institution,
and he believed never would. There were
only four institutions in Upper Canada, now
possessed of such power, one belonging to the
Church of England, another to the Church of
Scotland and another to the Methodist and
another to the Roman Catholic.

Dr. Fortier (Nicolet).—Three to one!

Mr. Hartman.—One apiece, as I under-
stand it.

Dr. Fortier.—Three Protestants against
one Roman Catholic.

Mr. Hartman.—Rather one for each de-
nominational. But the people of Upper Can-
ada had set their faces against anything of the
kind, and because a bad principle had been
introduced they were not to be told that it
was to be continued.

Mr. O'FARRELL said it was very evident
that religious motives influence the gentlemen
who were opposing the Bill as it now stood.
He hoped, however, that it would receive the
same support as that for the incorporation of
Masson College had received, so that it might
not be said that there was one law for Upper
Canada and another for Lower Canada.
The Bill was then passed through commit-
tee, without any amendment.

Mr. Bowes then moved, That the said
Bill be read the third time this time to-morrow.

YEAS:—Messrs Bellingham, Bowes, Bro-
deur, Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Cayley,
Clarke, Daoust of Two Mountains, Dorion of
Montreal, Attorney General Drummond, For-
tier of Nicolet, Gill, Holton, Labelle, Laporte,
Lemieux, Attorney General Macdonald, Sir
Allan N. McNab, Marchand, O'Farrell,
Pouliot, Powell, Rhodes, Solicitor General
Smith, Spence, Thibodeau and Turcotte—31.

NAYS:—Messrs. Ferrie, Gould, Hartman
and Mackenzie.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—We re-
gret to have to announce the total loss of the
schooner *Defiance* of this port, the property
of Mr. Robert Moodie, of Terauley Street,
and that all the crew were drowned. She
was commanded by captain Thomas Corkin,
of Nelson Street, who leaves a wife and five
children to lament a loss.

This unfortunate vessel was last seen on
Wednesday morning, about two hours' sail
from Niagara port; and it is supposed, that
she encountered the terrific hurricane blowing
at the time, was capsize and sunk. She was
freighted with railroad iron wheels, and if fa-
vorable weather had prevailed, would have
arrived here on Thursday forenoon. Messen-
gers and telegraphic dispatches have been sent
to all the shore ports, without exceeding in
obtaining any tidings whatever of the missing
vessel, and that she may have been merely dis-
abled in the storm is the only hope that exists
of her safety. The crew consisted of four

men. The *Defiance* was in capital sailing
order, and, independent of the cargo, was val-
ued at \$1200. There was no insurance, we
understand, on either the Cargo or vessel.—
Globe.

We are pleased to state that there is no
truth whatever in the statement which ap-
peared in the *Globe* of yesterday relative to
the loss of the schooner *Defiance* and her
crew. She is now in safety in Frenchman's
Bay—Crew all well.—*Colonist.*

From the Quebec Mercury.
Toronto General Hospital.

Since our last we have received and per-
used attentively the conclusion of the testi-
mony (if we can so call it) given at the in-
vestigation of the trustees of the Toronto
General Hospital, which occupied three en-
tire days. The results show that serious
radical defects and gross mismanagement
exist, and that medical ethics are at a low
ebb in the Toronto General Hospital. We
think (unconnected as we are with any of
the parties, and judging from the evidence
furnished on the inquest only,) that the cur-
se of the medical profession *jealousy* is at the
root of the whole affair; *toto coelo* from Drs.
Hodder, Beaumont, Bovell and Hallowell.

Drs. Teller, Wright and Aitkin, who are
entire strangers to us, (not so the whole of
the four former named gentlemen,) have
taken and pursued a manly and independent
part in the investigation, although we do not
pretend to justify Dr. Teller's irregular at-
tendance at the Hospital; on the other hand
we blame him for it as well as Dr.
Herrick, and we hope that the Trustees will
insist on their regular attendance in future,
as well as, that of Dr. Beaumont whose con-
temptuous defiance of not only the student
but the whole medical profession in this ro-
spect is unparalleled. The following occurs
in the evidence:—

"Dr. Teller says—Dr. Beaumont attends
in this week for admitting patients, but he as-
sents that at all other times he will attend his
patients at any hour he chooses.

The Chairman.—I think that Dr. Aitkin
said that Dr. Beaumont did not attend at the
hour.

Dr. Richardson.—Did not this complaint
originate shortly after the operation for
aneurism?

Witness.—I will state distinctly that this
has been a complaint for four or five years
to my certain knowledge.

Dr. Richardson.—Did not Dr. Beaumont
refuse to attend at that time because he was
unwilling his patient should be disturbed.—
The fact was that Dr. Beaumont had a case
of aneurism, which required a particular
kind of treatment. He was anxious to pre-
vent any person interfering with his patient.
He would ask whether it was within Aitken's
knowledge that Dr. Stratford came here and
took the students of the Toronto School of
Medicine into that ward, and disturbed this
patient after he had given strict orders that
no person should be admitted?"

Dr. Aitkin.—I don't know anything of the
kind.

The remedy for Dr. Beaumont's unpro-
fessional conduct is simple. Let the trustees
insist on a regular attendance at fixed hours
of the medical men whose turn of duty it is,
so that the student who is compelled by law
to attend Hospital practice, may not be
obliged to lose a whole day in watching, and
failing such regular attendance, let him be
requested to resign, or dismiss him.

That the Hospital is filthy, no doubt exists;
that it is wanting in Hospital essentials, is
equally true,—baths, leeches, and lastly brandy
for without discussing the relative thera-
peutic merits of brandy or whiskey, we
hold that the physician ought to be allowed to
grapple with death, with his own weapons
and in his own way; and we cannot and will
not believe that the Trustees of the Toronto
General Hospital, will halt between the rela-
tive cost of these two necessary evils. So
far from entertaining such an opinion, we
are justified in an opposite conclusion, which
opinion is strengthened by the tone in which
these gentlemen seem to have conducted the
enquiry. We only object to their judgment,
because they, besides their individual inter-
ests and responsibilities, are too intimately
acquainted with all the parties. The fol-
lowing illustrates Dr. Beaumont, who evidently
has as little desire the Junior Surgeons, or
students, shall witness his operative surgery
as he had that Dr. Stratford or others more
able than himself should do so.

"Dr. Aitken.—I can say that in several
operations of Dr. Beaumont, I have not been
consulted, while other medical men, not be-
longing to the Institution, have been consult-
ing to the Institution, have been consulted.
No information has been given me of such
operations, but I don't know that the Trus-
tees except that information should be given
when an operation is to take place.

Mr. Bowes.—The Trustees expect that
due notice should be given when any opera-
tion is to be performed."

Mr. Bowes' remarks do him honor and serve
to strengthen our hopes in his integrity.

With reference to our friend Dr. Hodder,
we do not like his position in this affair, and
much as we esteem him, we must say, that
nothing that any gentleman can say in favor
of either, Burne, or Mrs. Donnelly, can unsay
what gentlemen equally entitled to credit with
himself have testified, clearly and distinctly
against both of them. They are both evi-
dently animals of the human family who, not
having the advantages that Dr. Cotter doubt-
less possesses viz:—education, have by associ-
ation with wretchedness and misery become as
this class frequently does, incurably callous.
We have seen such cases before.

The following is from Dr. Hodder's testi-
mony:—
"With regard to cleanliness, perhaps it
might be better managed in some respects, but
he attributed that entirely to the building, and

not at all to the servants, for better servants
he had not seen. He had seen dirty beds, but
they were changed as often as they could be.
With respect to vermin, he would say that it
was impossible to keep such places clear of
them, but it is no worse in this respect than
all other public Hospitals."

With reference to the last opinion of the
Doctor, we beg to refresh his memory, by re-
calling to him, his remarks on visiting the Hotel
Dieu Hospital in this city, in our company, a
few years since. We defy him to find a lousy
patient in that institution, after they have been
twenty-four hours admitted, and we will say,
from our own knowledge and experience, that
for cleanliness the Toronto Hospital will bear
no comparison with the General Hospital,
Montreal. With reference to Dr. Aitken, he
has evidently the requisites to make a Surgeon,
"nerve and a thorough knowledge of anat-
omy" on Dr. Hodder's own showing; and yet,
he and his liberal friends would deprive that
gentleman of what alone can make him a sur-
geon, viz: "practice in operating," as Dr.
H. says of him:—

"My belief is, that he is a thorough anat-
omist, but that he is neither a surgeon nor a
physician. A man may be a thorough anat-
omist and a very bad operator. I have known
some men of the highest medical talent in
London—Benjamin Brodie for example—who
were bad operators. He did not think Dr.
Aitken wanted either nerve or knowledge of
practice in operating."

It would, indeed, be strange if a man could
become a Surgeon without a beginning; and
still more strange if a thorough anatomist
with nerve, did not become one with practice.
Dr. Ogden's testimony is mainly and straight-
forward.

Of the students, and especially Messrs.
Dixon and Lennon, we will say that they are
entitled to the thanks of the class for whose
benefit the Toronto General Hospital is in-
tended, of the Medical students of Toronto,
and of the whole medical profession. They
have, we think, acted independently and man-
fully, and of the former we assure him of our
conviction, that Dr. Hodder's insinuations
about his session from his former profession,
have not done him the slightest injury in pub-
lic estimation.

Of Dr. Clark's professional qualifications
we think highly, although a stranger to us;
but we advise him, for his own sake, as well
as that of the gentlemen with whom his posi-
tion brings him in contact, not to exhibit his
partiality and predilections for Trinity College
and its professors, to the evident prejudice of
others. He may also bate his interest in the
Dentists with advantage both to the patient
and the student, and we advise him to bring
out his tooth instruments when next asked for
them.

To the students, one word at parting. If
you dread "plucking," go to Montreal, you
will not regret it, men are but human, and we
have in our time experienced this sad fact.

The New Ship.—The large ship, built by
Hays Brothers, now on the stocks, at the
wharf adjacent to the railway terminus, is to
be launched on Thursday next; and, at the
request of the municipal authorities, will be
named "The City of Toronto." Her dimen-
sions are as follows: Length on deck, 168 feet;
depth of hold, 18 feet 6 inches; breadth,
extreme, 32 feet 6 inches. She has a poop
cabin on deck, 40 feet by 30 feet. Her
burthen, by builder's measurement, is 1070
tons, equal, in carrying capacity, to 1200 tons.
She is built entirely of white oak, with Long
Island locust tree-nails, and fastened with yellow
metal. Hays Brothers are the builders.—
Leader.

**MR. BUCHANAN'S REPORT ON EMIGRA-
TION.**—Mr. Buchanan's Report on Emigra-
tion, for 1854, has been laid upon the table
of the House, and ordered to be printed.
From it we learn that the number of passen-
gers who arrived at Quebec in that year
were 53,153, of whom 52,365 were steerage.
The number which left Europe was 51,955
steerage, and 811 cabin: 63 were born on
the passage, and 847 died at sea, and 46 at
quarantine. 52,326 were landed from ships,
and 537 came from the Lower Provinces.
This returns shows an increase on the previous
year of 16,434, or nearly 42 per cent., the
immigration being larger than in any previous
year except 1847. The total immigration
since 1829 amounted to 825,167, averaging
31,738 per annum.

The rumour is current, says the Buffalo
Courier, that all the preliminary arrange-
ments for transferring the Buffalo, Brantford
and Goderich Railway to the Great Western
Company have been completed; and if car-
ried out, the road will be prosecuted with
vigour to completion. The Great Western
is doing an immense business, the receipts
of the road last week being \$59,600, and for
the last to weeks over \$100,000.

We learn from the Oshawa Freeman of
Friday last, that the hurricane of Wednesday
did great injury to several buildings in that
town. The foundry of the Oshawa Manu-
facturing Company, including tools, moul-
dings, &c., was made a complete mass of

AMUSEMENT.

Quio pro Quo.—Smith and Brown running opposite ways round a corner, struck each other.

"Oh dear," said Smith, "how you made my head ring."

"That's a sign that it's hollow," replied Mr. Brown.

"Didn't you ring?" enquired Smith.

"No," said Brown.

"Then that's a sign it's cracked!" replied his friend.

Woman's Rights.—The following resolution was adopted by the House of Representatives of Illinois Legislature: "Resolved, That a fine of \$500 be hereafter imposed on any lady who shall lecture in public, in any part of the State, without first putting on gentlemen's apparel."

Excessive Pointing.—Rowland Hill was always annoyed when there happened to be any noise in the chapel, or when anything occurred to divert the attention of his hearers from what he was saying. On one occasion, a few days before his death, he was preaching to one of the most crowded congregations that ever assembled to hear him. In the middle of his discourse, he observed a commotion in the gallery. For some time he took no notice of it, but finding it increasing, he paused in his sermon, and looking in the direction in which the confusion prevailed, he exclaimed: "What's the matter there? The devil seems to have got among you!" A plain country looking man immediately started to his feet, and addressing Mr. Hill in reply, said: "No, sir, it isn't the devil as is doing it; it's a werry fat un, sir, as don't seem likely to come to again in a hurry." "Oh, that's it, is it?" observed Mr. Hill, drawing his hand across his chin; "then I beg the lady's pardon—and the devil's too."

Jonathan's Hunting Excursion.—"Did you ever hear of the escape that I and Uncle Zekel had, duckin' out on the Connecticut?" asked Jonathan Timbloss, while amusing his old Dutch hostess, who had agreed to entertain him under the roof of her old log cottage, for and in consideration of a bran new tin milk pan. "No I never did, do tell it," was the reply.

"Well, you must know that I and Uncle Zekel took it into our heads one Saturday afternoon to go a gamin' arter ducks in father's skiff; so in we got and skulled down the river, a proper sight of ducks flew up and down the river I tell ye and a few of 'em lit down by the marsh, and feeding on insects. I caught up my powder horn to primo and it elipt right out of my hands and sunk to the bottom of the river. The water was amazingly clear, and I could see it on the bottom. Now I could not swim a jot, so I sez to Uncle Zekel, 'you're a pretty clever fellow; just let him take your powder horn to primo,' and don't you think the stungy critter wouldn't!"

"Well," says I, "you are a pretty good diver, and if you'll dive and get it I'll give you a gramin'. I tho't he'd leave his powder-horn, but he didn't he stuck it in his back, and down he went—and there he staid."

Here the old lady opened her eyes with wonder and surprise, and a paws of some minutes ensued, when Jonathan added:

"I looked down, and what do you think the critter was doin'?"

"Dear!" exclaimed the old lady, "I'm sure I don't know."

"There he was," said our hero, "cotton' right on the bottom of the river, poring the powder out of my horn into hizzin'!"

A Shaker.—A city buck visited the shakers at Lebanon, some time since, and as he was wandering through the village encountered a stout hearty specimen of the sect, and thus accosted him:

"Well, Broadbrim, are you much of a shaker?"

"Nay," said the other, "not overmuch, but I can do a little that way."

"I should like to see you perform."

"I can accommodate thee, friend," said the other, quite cool, and seized the astonished customer by the collar and nearly shook him out of his boots.

Some one tells a good story of a broad backed Kentuckian who went down to Orleans for the first time. Whiskey, brandy and plain drinks he knew, but as to the compounded and flavoured liquors, he was a know-nothing. Reposing on the seats of the court of St. Charles, he observed a score of fashionable drinking minijuleps. "Boy," said he, "bring me a glass of that beverage." When he had consumed the cooling draught he called the boy. "Boy, what was my last remark?" "Why you ordered a julep."

"That's right, don't forget it—keep bringing 'em."

The Wheat Crop in the Western States.—"The Chicago Tribune states that prospects of the wheat crop in the West was never better. In Iowa a large quantity has been sown, but so great is the emigration to that State, and so rapidly did it fill up last season, that a large portion of the surplus will be required for the new settlers there and in Kansas and Nebraska. Throughout Illinois it is represented that the crops never look better. The high prices of the last few years, and the almost certainty that there will be but little abatement during the present year, have stimulated the farmers to sow to an extent beyond former precedent. And the same may be said of Wisconsin. The prospect here is that the abundant crop of last year, will be succeeded by one equally as good as this. We hear good reports, too, from Indiana and Michigan.

Grand Trunk Railway.—We learn by special telegraph, from Quebec that the Government have introduced a bill in the House of Assembly, authorizing a grant of £900,000 sterling—four millions and a half of dollars—in aid of the Grand Trunk Company. It is represented that this assistance is absolutely necessary, to prevent a total stoppage of the works. We have not time to enter fully on the question to-day, but must express our opinion that the Province cannot grant any further aid of a work undertaken and carried on as the Grand Trunk Railway has been. From the very first, it has evidently been the intention of its promoters to foist the enterprise on the Canadian people, while they were receiving enormous profits from an excellent contract—and to carry on their scheme successfully they have not hesitated to use the grossest deception. It is a pity, indeed, to see a great enterprise, of the

highest importance to the welfare of the country, stopped at such a moment as the present, by the selfish policy of a few individuals, who have been studying to keep from the public, and whose arrangements have been made in a corrupt and improper manner. The contract with Jackson & Co. should be declared at once, before a penny of further aid should be granted by Parliament, and the fullest information as to the position of the company must be given.—Globe

The Kilkenny Cate.—Mr. Hincks and Dr. Rolph have been accusing each other of revealing cabinet secrets. The scene was edifying highly so. No doubt the copyist, will, after having read the reporters' account of it, conclude with ourselves that the two worthies should shake hands on that score.

Why not dispense with the empty ceremony of taking official oaths? Like revenue laws in a community of smugglers, they merely produce perjury, evasion. We'll wager a duet that not one Cabinet Minister among every dozen regards his acceptance of office with the 'condition' attached of being bound to fulfil its honesty, as anything more than an idle form we should be sorry to think upon some of the acts and commissions of certain Ministers and ex-Ministers, whom we could name, if it were fashionable to attempt to reconcile them with obligations assumed under oath.

It will be remembered by our readers that during the time the Clergy Reserve Bill was under discussion in the House, and after it passed, that it was boldly asserted by the Hon. A. McDonald and reiterated by the press under the control of the Ministry, that the government could only commute with individual members of the established churches but the correspondence with the incumbents and the government since December last asked for by the Assembly has been sent down to the House, which exposes the glaring trickery of the Ministry on this subject. We will give two cases as an illustration. The Rev. H. Gibson minister of the Scotch Church, Galt, and the Rev. W. Johnson of the same body at Barton, wrote to his excellency the Governor General, enquiring whether they could get their money as individuals.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

KETTLEBY-HOUSE!

Fall and Winter Goods.

The undersigned respectfully inform the inhabitants of King and surrounding Township, that they have received their

Fall and Winter Stock:

Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Liquors, Hardware, Crochets, Pains, Oils, Glass, Putty, Dyes, Colorings, and every other article usually found in a country store; and in returning thanks to their numerous customers and friends for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them since their commencement in business, would assure them that these goods have been bought on the most advantageous terms, thereby enabling them to sell as cheap as any other establishment either in Town or Country. The Subscriber here, therefore, by strict attention to business, to merit a still further share of public confidence and support.

A reasonable price will be paid for all kinds of Farmers' Produce. Also, the highest price will be given for

Hides and Skins.

CROSBY & SNIDER.

Kettleby Mills, King, Oct. 23, 1854.

Strayed.

CAME upon the premises of the subscriber, Lot No. 74, Yonge Street, in the Township of Whitby, on the 12th inst.,

DARK BROWN MARE,

About 15 hands high. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take the animal away.

BENJAMIN WILLIS.

Yonge Street, Feb. 22, 1855.

BREWER, McHAIL & CO.,

WHOLESALE Stationers, Publishers of the National and other

SCHOOL BOOKS,

No. 46, King Street, East Toronto.

M. McP. & Co. beg to call the attention of their customers, the trade, and country dealers generally, to their large and well assorted Stock of

Stationery, School Books,

Blank Books,

Writing Papers,

Paper Hangings,

&c. &c. &c.

Toronto, June 29, 1854.

Just Received!

A NEW WORK, entitled a "VOYAGE TO CALIFORNIA," by a Canadian; embracing a description of the country—the manners and habits of the people—together with the difficulties attending the traveller in crossing the Isthmus at the

NEW ERA OFFICE.

Newmarket, Sept. 23, 1854.

J. C. BLISS,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Public that he has taken the House of Mr. James Mosely Aurora, where he will carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

in all its branches. He returns thanks for past favours and solicits a share of public patronage.

December 24, 1852.

JUST RECEIVED,

Foreign's Chronicles of

England, France, and Spain.

With Poets—in 3 vols.

own's Antiquities of the Jews—2 vols.

Clarendon's Works.

Ray's Tales about Ireland.

For sale cheap, at the

NEW ERA OFFICE.

Newmarket, Dec. 7, 1854.

600 bunches of Shingles

FOR SALE.

FOR Sale, 600 Bunches of first-rate Shingles—Cheap for cash. Apply to the

NEW ERA OFFICE.

Newmarket, March 9, 1855.

POPULAR NOVELS.

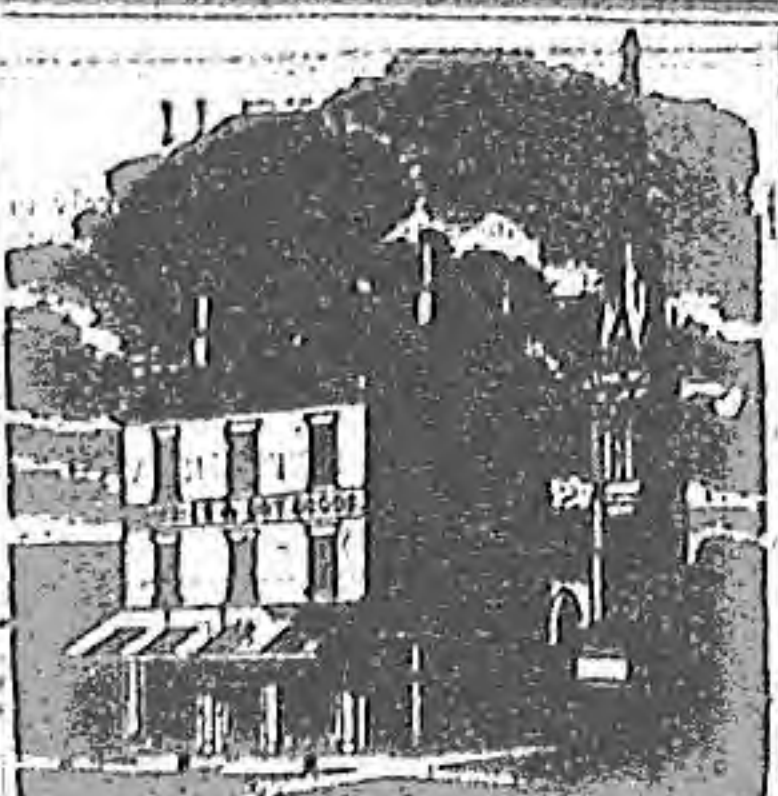
JUST received, a choice selection of the popular novels of the day, lately published—chiefly the writings of Capt. Mayhew, Miss Pickering, Harry Hazel, and others, at the

NEW ERA OFFICE.

Newmarket, May 23rd, 1854.

JUST RECEIVED,

A School Book, At the New Era Office.



JAMES B. RYAN,

Importer and Dealer in

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, TEAS,

WINE AND LIQUORS.

PRICES LOW FOR CASH.

Toronto, September 14, 1853.

NEW STORE!

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS AND

MILLINERY.

At No. 84, Yonge Street, four doors North of

Adelaide Street.

THE Subscriber feels grateful for the liberal patronage he has received from his numerous friends, and to intimate to the Citizens of Toronto, and the surrounding country, that he has opened out in the above premises, a large and well-selected assortment of Fall and Winter DRY GOODS, comprising the latest Styles and Fashions of the day.

In the MILLINERY SHOW ROOM will be found every variety of Straw, Tulle, Silk, Satin, Velvet and Plush Bonnets of the latest Fashions; Also Silk, Satin, and Velvet Caps and Circulars; Cloth, Tweed, Plaid and Plain Cloaks, and every other article in the Trade.

Great Bargains will be given. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Remember 84 Yonge Street.

A. H. EARL.

84, Yonge Street.

Toronto, Sept. 16, 1854.

JAMES B. RYAN,

IMPORTER OF

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN HARDWARE.

Sign of the

LARGE KNIFE AND FORK.

(Old Stand,) 75, Yonge Street, Toronto.

IS receiving, by the following Spring Vessels, viz. St. Lawrence, via. Alice Gill, and City of Manchester, together with other shipments to follow during the season, a complete assortment of Birmingham and Sheffield Hardware, together with a general supply of Tools and other Articles of American Manufacture, Builders' Materials, Mechanics' Tools, generally, Farming Implements, Cutlery, House Furnishing Goods, &c. &c., at a small advance of Cost Price.

May 27, 1854.

JUST CALL AT THE

RAILROAD HOUSE

No. 33, King Street East, Toronto,

For Rare Bargains in Spring and Summer Men's and Boy's Ready-made

CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.,

Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, Millinery, &c., &c.

THOMAS LAWSON'S stock is unusually large; and as it must be cleared out during the next few weeks, to make room for large Fall Importations, he will give GREAT BARGAINS to purchasers, at Wholesale or Retail.

Clothing made to measure in the first style. Workmanship and fit warranted.

T. LAWSON.

Toronto; May 15, 1854.

ROADHOUSE'S

Furniture-Ware Room,

NEWMARKET.

SAMUEL ROADHOUSE keeps constantly on hand for sale (at low prices) a general assortment of

Cabinet Furniture.

Patent Bedsteads, &c. All kinds of Plain and Ornamental Work, made to order.

Funerals Furnished on the shortest notice.

Newmarket, February 17, 1854.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. KERMOTT'S Celebrated Vegetable Family Medicine has arrived, here, and are for sale by the subscribers, and comprise the following, viz.

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALM,

A safe and certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Insipient Consumption, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, and all diseases of the Lungs.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF WILLOW,

A positive Cure for Ague, Chill Fever, and Bilious Diseases.

FLUID EXTRACT OF

SARSAPARILLA AND SELLINGIA,

The best alternative known for Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood.

VEGETABLE TONIC MIXTURE,

A mild yet powerful Tonic in all cases of Debility, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Weakness of the Stomach.

WORM TEA, OR CHIPPEWA INDIAN

WORM KILLER.

An unparalleled Destroyer of Worms.

APERIENT ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

The best Purgative known. These Pills combine power with mildness of action, and in no case produce subsequent constipation.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BLACKBERRY,

A Vegetable Summer Complaint Cure, the only certain remedy in Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, &c.

RHEUMATIC OR NERVE AND

BONE LINIMENT,

The best external application known for man or beast.

For particulars, &c., see Pamphlets.

N.B.—Pamphlets pertaining to the above can be had gratis, by calling upon the subscribers, who are the authorized agents for the sale of the above celebrated medicine.

Manufactured Wholesale and Retail by: Keirle & Robertson at the Eclectic Medical Dispensary, Dundas Street, London, O.W.

Edward Kermott, Newmarket; Henry Stennett, Keewick, North Gwillimbury; William Chantler, New Town Robinson, Tecumseh; and by all the principal Druggists and Merchants throughout Canada West.

London, August 3, 1854.

25-1y

HEATH & POTTER,

Mathematical Instrument Makers,

OPTICIANS AND JEWELLERS,

54, King Street East, Toronto.

IMPORTANT Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Silver Electro Plate, Mathematical, Philosophical and Optical Instruments.

Watches, Clocks, and all kinds of Jewellery Repaired and Warranted.

Toronto, October 20, 1854.

DR. S. N. PHOIX,

SURGEON DENTIST,

REGS leave to tender his sincere thanks to the public in general for their liberal patronage hitherto, and would respectfully intimate to his customers, who are indebted to him, to prevent disappointments to them in future, he in NEWMARKET, on the FIRST, SECOND, and THIRD DAYS OF EACH MONTH, and in BRADFORD, on the FIFTH of each Month, when he will be most happy to attend to those who may require his services in any of the branches of his profession, or to make good any operation previously warranted.

Dr. P.'s ample experience in his profession, and his long residence in the Village of NEWARK, and its vicinity, will, he trusts, still be sufficient to recommend him to the public as a skillful operator, either in inserting

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

ON GOLD PLATE OR ON PIVOT.

Cleansing Teeth from impurities, and filling cavities in Teeth with GOLD or SILVER FOIL, or any other branch of DENTAL SURGERY.

In addition he would state that any person particularly desiring his services, at any time, by leaving a written request at his residence, Mr. Forsyth's Hall, will be attended to.

Dr. P.'s work warranted as to neatness and durability. Charges moderate in all instances. For operations over One Pound credit will be given if required.

Newmarket, February 6, 1854.

SIMPSON & DUNSPLOUGH,

(LATE F. H. SIMPSON.)

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Brushes, Paraffin, Spirits of Turpentine, Patent Drying, Colors in Oil and Dry, Artists' Materials, all kinds of

Fancy Goods, as Soap, Perfumery, Hair Oils, Dye, Pomatum, &c., &c.

AGENTS

For the "Florida de Calcium" from St. Catharine's Spring, an article fast superseding all other mineral waters, for its powerful curative properties. Also Agents for Johnston's Pulmonic Wafers, Pain Destroyer, &c., and Manufacturers and Dealers in Patent Medicines, Essences, Cigars, &c., &c. Merchants will find it their interest to give us a call.

Terms: LIBERAL.

35 KING STREET, TORONTO.

Toronto, July 22, 1853.

HOTEL FOR SALE.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, that large and commodious House, known as the

RAILROAD HOTEL,

Situated on the Main St. in the Town of Newmarket, on the line of the Northern Railroad. The House is substantially built of Brick, with abundance of Stabling, Sheds, and every accommodation necessary for doing an extensive business. The premises contain one acre of excellent Land, with two extensive fronts. This property offers to any person possessed of moderate capital, and business habits, an opportunity seldom to be met with. The Court House, in which are held the public meetings of the Township; the Division Court; Agricultural Society meetings, and other public gatherings, is situated on the premises. Possession may be had immediately. For particulars apply, if by letter, post-paid, to the subscriber, on the Premises.

JAMES FORSYTH.

June 1st, 1854.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Chartered by act of Parliament.

Capital 100,000.

Home Office Toronto.

President, I. C. GILSON.

Vice President, THOS. HAWORTH.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE MITCHELL, W. HENDERSON,

JAMES BEATY, RICK LEWIS,

WALTER MACFARLANE, T. P. ROBERTS,

M. P. HAYS.

ANGUS MORRISON, Solicitor.

ROBT. STANTON, Secy. & T. Ry.

The Subscriber has been duly appointed Agent in Newmarket, for the above Company, and will give personal attention to parties desirous of effecting Insurance &c.

THOMAS NIXON.

Newmarket, Feb. 17, 1854.

SADDLERY, HARNESS,

WHIPS, &c.,

OF every description; together with every article in the Trade, manufactured and for Sale by

WILLIAM WALLIS,

Main Street, Newmarket.

LEATHER! LEATHER!! LEATHER!!!

ALL kinds of LEATHER and Shoe-maker's Findings, for Sale by

WILLIAM WALLIS,

Main Street, Newmarket.

BOOTS & SHOES,

OF Superior Workmanship and Material, manufactured and for Sale by

WILLIAM WALLIS,

Main Street, Newmarket.

CASH FOR HIDES AND SKINS.

Newmarket, February 6, 1854.

BLACKSMITHING!

ALLAN WHITE, formerly known by the name of Charles White, begs to inform the inhabitants of NEWMARKET, and the surrounding country, that he has

COMMENCED BUSINESS

In the Shop formerly occupied by GEO. BELL, who he hopes by strict attention to business and moderate charges, to secure a share of public patronage.

ALLAN WHITE.

Newmarket, May 25, 1854.

Just